

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

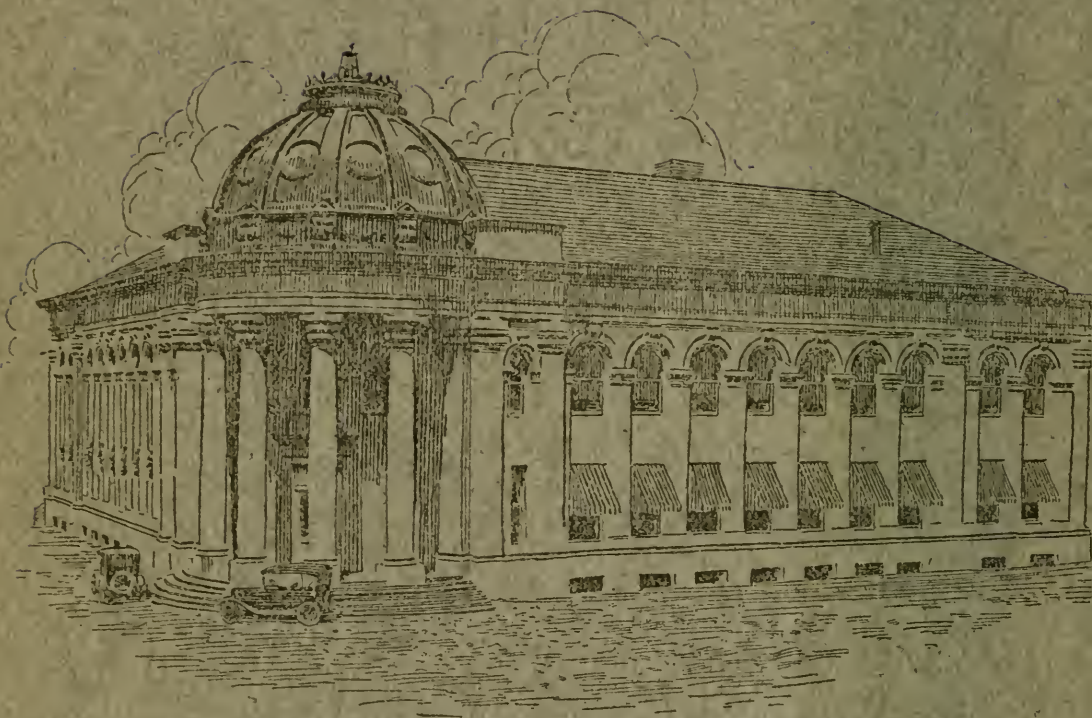
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1921-1922

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF RELIGION AND CITIZENSHIP



WASHINGTON, D. C.



McKINLEY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

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DOWNTOWN CENTER, 1901 F Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALENDAR 1921-1922.
1921.

June 23.....Summer Term begins
July 4.....Independence Day
September 8.....Summer Term ends
October 3.....Fall Term begins
November 24.....Thanksgiving Day
December 17.....Fall Term ends

1922.

January 2.....Winter Term begins
February 22.....Washington's Birthday
March 18.....Winter Term ends
March 20.....Spring Term begins
April 14.....Good Friday
June 3.....Spring Term ends
June 7.....Commencement

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Under the School of Arts and Sciences is conducted the general graduate work which is the primary aim of the University. In this field the School does not offer instruction in all subjects, but it specializes in certain departments. These include Philosophy, History, English and Comparative Literature, Archaeology, Anthropology, Chemistry, Physics, Public Health, and Biology. At the same time, all the advanced courses at the affiliated institution, the University of Maryland, are open to regular students of the American University. The unique resources of the many government departments are, moreover, by authorization of Congress accessible to such students.

The courses in Economics, Government, and allied subjects are described under the announcements of the School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence, and the School of Business Administration.

LOCATION.

The work of administration and instruction is carried on at the Downtown Center, F Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets Northwest. The New Interior Building is in the next block, and the State, War, and Navy Departments, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the Pan American Building, the American Red Cross Headquarters, and the Central Y. M. C. A. are all not more than six blocks away. Trolley lines to the Library of Congress, transferring to the Union Station, pass the University buildings.

The Campus of about one hundred acres on which are situated the main buildings of the University extends along the highest ridge in the District of Columbia in the northwest section, overlooking the City of Washington.

DIVISIONS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

The scholastic year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. Any three terms will constitute a year's work. A student attending all four of the terms will be able to receive credit for one and a third year's work in a calendar year.

The four terms at the University during the present scholastic year will begin and close on the following dates:

Summer Term, 1921, June 23 to September 8.

Fall Term, 1921, October 3 to December 17.

Winter Term, 1922, January 2 to March 18.

Spring Term, 1922, March 20 to June 3.

Officers of the American University.

Chancellor, Bishop John W. Hamilton, LL. D., L. H. D.

Assistant to Chancellor, J. Franklin Knotts, D.D.

Director of Research, Frank W. Collier, Ph.D.

Registrar and Secretary, Albert Osborn, S. T. D.

Officers of the Board of Trustees.

President, Mr. John C. Letts.

First Vice-President, Mr. William S. Pilling.

Second Vice-President, Mr. William Knowles Cooper.

Treasurer, Mr. William S. Corby.

Secretary, Charles W. Baldwin, D. D.

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Mr. William J. Faux, Pa.
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Mr. Charles C. Glover, D. C.
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Mr. William S. Pilling, Pa.
Mr. A. M. Schoyer, Ill.
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ALFRED C. TRUE, Ph. D., Chairman.
PHILANDER P. CLAXTON, LL. D.
OSWALD SCHREINER, Ph. D.
JOHN W. HANCHER, S. T. D.
LEMUEL H. MURLIN, S. T. D.
VINCENT MASSEY, A. M.

Together with the Chancellor, Director of Research, and Registrar of the University, EX-OFFICIO members.

FACULTY

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THE RT. REV. JOHN W. HAMILTON, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D.,
Chancellor of University.

FRANK W. COLLIER, S. T. B., Ph. D.,
Professor of Philosophy and Dean.

ALBERT H. PUTNEY, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D.,
Professor of Constitutional Law.

FREDERICK JUCHHOFF, LL. B., Ph. D.,
Professor of Economics.

GEORGE S. DUNCAN, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Literature.

MITCHELL CARROLL, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of New Testament Literature.

OSWALD SCHREINER, B. S., M. S., Ph. D.,
Consulting Professor in Chemistry.

BENJAMIN MINGE DUGGAR, B. S., M. S., Ph. D.,
Consulting Professor in Plant Physiology.

ALES HRDLICKA, M. D., Sc. D.,
Professor of Anthropology.

CHARLES C. TANSILL, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of History.

PAUL KAUFMAN, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of English Literature.

GILBERT O. NATIONS, Ph. D.,
Lecturer on Roman and Canon Law.

WILLIAM RAY MANNING, A. M., Ph. D.,

Lecturer on Latin American History.

EDWIN S. PULLER, Ph. B., LL. M.,

Lecturer on Citizenship and Passports.

A. K. SCHMAVONIAN, LL. M.,

Lecturer on Oriental History and Mohammedan Law.

WALTON C. JOHN, A. M., Ph. D.,

Professor of Education.

RAYMOND F. CRIST, LL. B.,

Lecturer on Immigration and Naturalization.

TOLLEF B. THOMPSON, Ph. D.,

Professor of Sociology.

BENJAMIN B. WALLACE, Ph. D.,

Associate Professor of Political Science.

CURTIS F. MARBUT, A. M., LL. D.,

Consulting Professor in Geology.

ELLERY C. STOWELL, Doctor in Droit,

Lecturer on International Law.

COMMENCEMENT AND GRADUATES, 1921.

The Annual Commencement Exercises were held on the University Campus, June 8, 1921. The speakers were the Honorable Warren G. Harding, President of the United States; the Honorable Jean Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington; and the Honorable Newton Wesley Rowell, K. C., Minister of Public Health and President of the Privy Council, Toronto, Canada.

Degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Philosophy.

Henry Chung.

Doctor of Civil Law.

Henry Clay Keene,

Zhiroin Kittich,

Otto Erwin Koegel,

John Nelson Torvestad,

Edson Leone Whitney.

Master of Arts.

Charles Emile Morganston,

David Joseph Shorb.

Master of Laws in Diplomacy.

Simeon Cruz Capule.

ADMISSION.

Admission to the School is open to two classes of students: (1) Men and women who are graduates of recognized colleges and who wish to pursue graduate work leading to advanced degrees; and (2) those persons not holding degrees from such institutions who wish to enter as special students.

For further information address the Dean, or call at 1901 F Street Northwest.

FEES.

A matriculation fee of five dollars is payable upon admission to the University.

The tuition fee is forty dollars a term payable in advance.

A diploma fee of ten dollars is payable before graduation.

SUMMER TERM.

The Summer Term is an integral part of the scholastic year. The standard of instruction and the requirements for admission are the same as during the other three Terms of the year.

DEGREES.

Master of Arts.—Candidates for degree of Master of Arts must hold the baccalaureate degree from a recognized college; must pursue a course of study ordinarily extending over a period of two years; and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

Doctor of Philosophy.—A candidate of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must hold the bachelor's degree from a recognized college; must devote at least three years to study, one of which must be in residence at American University and research in a special branch of learning; and present a dissertation which reveals ability to do independent research and which makes a distinct contribution to knowledge. The length of time spent is wholly secondary, but in judging the candidate's qualifications the faculty will recognize graduate work complete at other institutions.

PHILOSOPHY.

The courses in philosophy are so arranged that the classroom work, which covers the principal problems in philosophy, may be covered in three years. The research should be done simulta-

neously, but the time element is not so important in this phase of the work as is the ability of the student to demonstrate that he is able to carry on independent investigation.

Theory of Thought.—The meaning and scope of Philosophy, the general nature and conditions of thought, perception, the significance of the categories, the notion, the judgment, inference, proof, explanation, structural fallacies, deduction and induction. Four hours weekly, first year, first term.

There will be classroom discussions and criticisms of the aforementioned problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Theory of Knowledge.—Theoretical and practical possibility of Philosophical Scepticism, Realism and Idealism, Apriorism and Empiricism, the distinction between knowledge and belief. Four hours weekly, first year, second term.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms of the foregoing problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Metaphysics.—The consideration of the aim and field of metaphysics will be followed with the investigation of the problems of (1) Ontology—Appearance and Reality, Being, the Nature of Things, Change and Identity, Causality, and the Nature of the World-Ground; (2) Cosmology—Space, Time, Motion, Matter, Force, and the Cosmic Mechanism; (3) Psychology—the Soul, the Relation of Soul and Body, Mental Mechanism, Freedom and Necessity. Four hours weekly, first year, third term.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms of the problems as stated. Research work will be assigned for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Theism.—Religion, its origin and rational ground, the unity, intelligence, and personality of the World-Ground; the metaphysical attributes of the World-Ground; the relation of God to the world; the ethical nature of the World-Ground; Theism and Practical Life. Four hours weekly, second year, first term.

In the classroom there will be discussions and criticisms of these problems as stated above, and independent research work will be

required of each student. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Ethics.—The course will cover the fundamental ethical ideas, Good, Duty, and Virtue; the principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, and Evolutionary Ethics, the Ethics of the Individual, of the Family, and of Society. Four hours weekly, second year, second term.

The classroom work will consist of discussion and criticisms of these problems as outlined by the instructor. Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

History of Philosophy.—The entire third year will be given to the history of Philosophy. Classroom work will consist of the discussion and criticism of the main problems of each philosophical system. Such works as Windelband's History of Philosophy will be followed with readings from the original sources. Independent research work will be required of students, and individual work will be assigned, papers being presented to the instructor monthly.

Ancient Philosophy.—The development of philosophical ideas in the Oriental, Greek, and Roman schools.

Mediaeval Philosophy.—Patristic Philosophy, Scholasticism, the Jewish and Arabian Schools.

Modern Philosophy.—A careful survey of philosophical development from Bacon and Descartes to the present time.

PSYCHOLOGY.

General Psychology.—The problems of general psychology are approached by a vital method which includes the methods of introspection, observation, and experiment. The problems of the different modern schools of psychology will be studied with the intention to evaluate the contribution of each.

Social Psychology.—The study of the mental characters of man as they are affected by his social life. Investigation of such problems as the nature of the social unit, the group mind in its different aspects, the crowd, the mob, the deliberate assembly. Instinct, imitation, intelligence, and suggestion in social life.

Racial Psychology.—Individual and group psychology; the distinction and interrelation between them. The common characteristics of the human race. Organic and social heredity. Physical

basis of racial mentality. Question of races differing in general ability. Psychology of particular racial and national groups. Modifications in national psychology.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

The University offers graduate work leading to the master's and doctor's degree in the physical sciences to such research men as have laboratory facilities in connection with their government investigational work.

The University in its present stage of development is not yet fully equipped with laboratory buildings and facilities, and its only available laboratories are still used by some of the research divisions of the government in consequence of war-time occupations of the University buildings and campus. Nevertheless, Washington offers unusual opportunities for students of the physical sciences, for there is no other place in the world where so many specialists in scientific investigations are gathered, with the unusual and complete equipment in scientific instruments, apparatus, and libraries supplied by a government liberal in its appropriations for scientific investigations in the furtherance of the welfare of the people.

Specialists of national and international reputation on any branch or subject in the physical sciences can be found in Washington, men of broad experience in research and teaching and the University endeavors to secure for the student in any special branch of the physical sciences the assistance and helpful guidance of these men and the facilities which the government libraries and laboratories can offer. Through its system of counseling professors the University has been able to arrange for a number of student courses in advanced research in the physical sciences, especially in various branches of chemistry including physical chemistry and biochemistry, plant physiology and geology as well as such work as agricultural economics and economic botany.

The work is arranged on the personal conference and supervision plan by which the student receives the maximum amount of individual attention and has proven very satisfactory in the conductance of advanced work. It follows that under such a plan the student himself must be earnest and industrious and well prepared and have sufficient maturity and experience to profit from the course pursued. As each case requires distinct and personal attention the candidate

for a course in any of the physical sciences is requested to communicate with the Director of Research, stating his training, experience and aims.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

The following courses will be given in History :

1921-1922.

American Diplomatic History, 1455-1921. Autumn.

Formative Period of American History, 1775-1921. Autumn.

History of the United States: The New Nation, 1865-1921.
Winter.

1922-1923.

American Diplomacy in the Orient, 1854-1921. Autumn.

Anglo-American Diplomacy, 1781-1921. Autumn.

History of the U. S.: Colonial Period, 1492-1783. Winter.

History of the U. S.: Formative Period, 1783-1829. Spring.

1923-1924.

History of the U. S.: Division and Reunion, 1829-1865. Autumn.

The Old South, 1763-1833. Autumn.

The Lower South, 1833-1861. Winter.

American Political Parties, 1792-1921. Winter.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

The study of the development of educational principles and practices from the earliest times to the present, with special reference to higher education.

The foundations of the various curricula in the liberal arts, engineering, law, theology, and medicine will be investigated.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

World Organization.—History of the projects of international organization. Present possibility of a more perfect union of the states of the world. Powers necessarily reserved to independent states. Analogies and differences between a nation of confederated states and a supra-national state. President status of the League of Nations and its relations with non-member states. Other forms of internationalism and international cooperation: International unions, cosmopolitanism, world languages, universality of art and science.

History of Intervention in Europe.—The social and political causes of conflict between European States.

ORIENTAL HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

Assyrian, Babylonian, and Summerian.

History of Babylonia and Assyria.

Elementary Assyrian.

Interpretation of Assyrian and Babylonian Texts.

Summerian Grammar.

Interpretation of Summerian Texts.

Summerian, Babylonian, and Assyrian Art and Archaeology.

EGYPTOLOGY.

History of Egypt.

Egyptian Language.

Egyptian Art and Archaeology.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Origin and Blood Composition of the Various Peoples of the Earth.

I. The Origin of Man and the Peoples of the Earth.

II. The Black Races:

Negrito.

African.

Australian.

Melanian.

III. The Eastern Asiatic Nations:

China.

Japan.

Mongolia, Liberia and Tibet.

Malays.

Polynesian.

IV. America.

V. Southern and Western Asia:

Hindu.

Central Peoples.

Semetic and Arabs.

Turks.

VI. Northern Africa; Egypt; Moors; Kabyles.

VII. Europe:

Russia.

Central Europe.

Rome.

Germany, France, Belgium and Spain, Great Britain and Ireland.

VIII. The Future of the Nations and of Mankind as a Whole.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Shakespeare:

Intensive reading of six plays and survey of his development as a dramatist.

Milton and His Time:

All of Milton's poems in English and selections from his prose.

The 17th century in English Literature.

The Romantic Movement in England:

The most significant texts from 1759 to 1832.

Carlyle and Emerson:

Sartor Resartus, Heroes and Hero-Worship, Past and Present, and parts of the French Revolution and other works.

The Essays, Representative Men, Conduct of Life, the important addresses, and selections from the poetry.

Advanced Composition:

A course in written expression conducted chiefly by individual conferences.

Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, Historical English Grammar, Chaucer, History of the English Drama, and the English Novel will be given by members of the faculty of the University of Maryland.

The History of English Literary Criticism and English Poetry of the 19th Century will be given in 1922-23.

Comparative Literature.

The Bible as Literature:

See statement on page 13.

Theories of Poetry will be given in 1922-23.

Courses with Literary Emphasis in the School of Religion.

1. The Bible as Literature:

A general study of the literary types in the Canonical Books and the Apocrypha, such as the drama, lyric poetry, narrative, the essay,

and the parable. Literary values as related to the human authorship. Comparative method in relating the various types to similar examples in other literatures.

Moulton's Modern Reader's Bible used as text.

Informal lectures, class discussions, and collateral reading.

2. The Poets as Religious Teachers:

A consideration of the English and American poets who embody a positive religious message, from Milton to the present time. A review of the temper of the times in which they write. Emphasis on Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Browning.

Considerable reading required. Class hour devoted mainly to discussion, with occasional lectures. Thesis.

3. The Religious and Philosophical Temper in English and American Literature from the French Revolution to the Present Time. (Three terms):

A survey of 19th century thought as reflected in the more significant literature. The more important work of Carlyle, Ruskin, Newman, Arnold, and Emerson will be read carefully. Certain representative novels and the most important poetry of the period will be studied also. Reference will be made to outstanding figures in other literatures, such as Renan, Nietzsche, and Ibsen.

Considerable collateral reading will be expected in addition to the study of the main texts. Class reports and discussions will be supplemented by periodical lectures. Thesis.

(Omitted in 1921-22.)

4. Dante, Milton, and Goethe. (Three terms; can be taken separately):

An intensive study of the Divine Comedy, Paradise Lost, and Faust considered as three aspects of the adventure of the human spirit.

Norton's translation of Dante and Bayard Taylor's translation of Goethe will be used. Supplementary reading will be suggested, but the emphasis will be laid on the mastery and appreciation of the three poems themselves.

(Omitted in 1921-22.)

5. Carlyle and Emerson. (Two terms):

Heroes and Hero Worship, Sartor Resartus, selections from the French Revolution, and a number of essays of Carlyle, and all of the prose and poetic work of Emerson will be read. Their sig-

nificance in modern thought will be discussed.

Class discussion and thesis.

This is designed as a unified course, but one term will be devoted to each writer, and either term may be taken separately.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY.

Political Science.—The fundamental principles of political science; the theories of sovereignty; nationalities and the nature of the state and state problems; the review of ancient and medieval political philosophy and modern English and American political theories.

Comparative Government.—A comparative study of the leading governments of Europe and America. The organization of the government; the power of the executive, of the legislative and of the judiciary; methods of election; limitation of suffrage; and the positions of the political parties in the various states.

Administrative Law.—This course covers the distribution of powers between the city, state and nation; the distribution of authority among the departments of the government; the means whereby administrative officers enforce the laws; and the forms of remedy and redress of the citizen against the abuse of public power.

Constitutional Government.—A description of the theories and essential features of the governments of the United States, England, France, Germany, and Switzerland; with a study of the growth and development of constitutional government.

Constitutional Aspects of Social and Economic Problems.—The constitutional limitations of governmental action with respect to property and industry; labor problems; the regulations of corporations; interstate commerce; social legislation; extension of federal authority; etc.

Relation of Government to Business.—A study of the legal and political doctrines and administrative machinery that affect business enterprises. Charters and franchises. Rights, duties and privileges of corporations. Principles underlying regulation and control of business. Government activity in promoting and protecting business. The exercise of the police power over business. Public ownership and operation of industry.

Trusts and Monopolies.—A discussion of the conditions in modern industrial society which have led to the growth of combinations, and analysis of the motives of their formation, the sources of their power and the elements of their weakness; the character and extent of and possible social advantages to be derived from them as well as the disadvantages and evils which have followed their growth; the attempts at state and federal regulation in the past and the question of the desirable policy and feasible methods of control for the future. The subject is treated as a single problem of modern industrial society and, throughout, emphasis is placed on the methods of investigation, analysis, and reasoning essential for the study of any such problem.

American Government.—This course deals with the original principles of the state government of the United States; the development of state constitutions; the federal constitution and the problems of modern state and federal government; with emphasis on plans for administrative organization and reform. The problems of local administration and home rule will receive attention.

Constitutional Law.—The nature of the American constitutional system; legislative, executive and judicial departments; fundamental rights; due process of law; police power, taxation; eminent domain; federal government and its general powers; interstate commerce.

Municipal Government.—This course deals with the history and development of city government in the United States. Particular attention is paid to the problems that have arisen in recent years because of the rapid growth of our cities. The principal topics discussed are: City charities; the relation of municipal to state government; municipal politics; parties and elections; the relation of the mayor and council to each other; city administrative departments; police; charities and corrections; local improvements; municipal officials and employees; the commission form of city government; the present movement towards better city government in this country.

Political Parties.—Organization methods and purposes of political parties in the United States; causes of party antagonism; the national convention and national campaign; state and local party organizations; sources of party strength; the legal control of par-

ties; ballot reform; primary legislation; and regulation of the use of money in elections.

International Law.—This course deals with the fundamental principles of international law that have been developed by the practice and agreement of the nations. Special attention will be devoted to the subject of neutrality and of the neutral rights and duties of the United States in view of the late war.

Sociology.—An analysis of community life; its history and current aspects. The course sets forth the basis and nature of society; the factors of the production and direction of social evolution; the characteristics of the principles of social instincts, in the essential processes of social life; the treatment of concrete cases; and treats of problems that make up the life of today.

Poverty and Relief.—A study of poverty and social dependence and the measures of relief afforded through charity or philanthropy, together with general measures for social betterment; child welfare, public health and remedial legislation are included only so far as related to the subject.

The Defective Classes.—A study of the mentally and physically defective classes, including the insane; feeble minded; epileptic; blind; deaf and dumb; cripples; and also the sick and addicts to alcohol and drugs, with a consideration of preventive and therapeutic measures.

Social Surveys.—This course is designed for those interested in community study and particularly adapted to meet the needs of superintendents, social workers, teachers, ministers, and others desiring to make local surveys. The following divisions of the subject are studied: City planning; municipal administration; industry and trade; church and religion; schools and education; recreation; charity; delinquency; health and sanitation; housing.

Social Pathology.—Among the subjects included will be social normality and abnormality; pathology of the body and mind; pauperism; poverty; unemployment; social maladjustment; philanthropy; public and private relief; remedial vs. preventive measures; character and causes of crime; the criminal type; penal responsibilities; the individualization of punishment; penal law; reformation and elimination of the criminal.

Labor Problems.—The significance of organized labor; the government and policies of labor organizations; strikes, boycotts, violence.

COURSES IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

A course dealing in Public Health and leading to the degrees:

Sc. M. in Hygiene

Sc. D. in Hygiene

Dr. P. H.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN HYGIENE.

A candidate for this degree must show the following requirements:

- (a) A degree in arts or science or its equivalent, as evidence of a liberal education.
- (b) Evidence of satisfactory completion of suitable courses in chemistry, physics, and biology.
- (c) In exceptional cases, on the recommendation of a recognized school, a candidate may be accepted who offers satisfactory evidence of special training of an advanced character in subjects pertinent to hygiene and public health.

The instruction includes lectures in laboratory courses in demography, or vital statistics; municipal and Federal health administration; hygiene; sanitary engineering; metabolism; dietetics; and branches allied to these topics.

The instruction extends over six quarters or two years.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE IN HYGIENE.

The requirements for matriculation are as follows:

- (a) The degree of Master of Science in Hygiene.
- (b) Any candidate recommended by a school of recognized standing and offering satisfactory evidence of training equivalent to that necessary for the degree of Master of Science in Hygiene.

The course includes laboratory demonstrations and lectures in the topics of chemical hygiene; bacteriological hygiene; physiological hygiene; advanced vital statistics; biometrics; special problems in sanitary engineering; industrial hygiene; social health insurance; law and administration of public health and hygiene.

A course of lectures and laboratory work furnishing instruction in public health knowledge and methods.

As candidates for this degree, students must be graduates of approved medical schools, who in addition to a degree in medicine must show a preliminary liberal education as evidenced by a degree in arts or science or its equivalent; or students who have completed satisfactorily three years of the course in an approved medical school and who have had a liberal education, as evidenced by a degree in arts or science or its equivalent.

These candidates will be required to pursue a two years' course of instruction in laboratory and lecture courses and additionally one year of practical work in an organized public health service. The course of instruction includes:

Bacteriology,
Immunology,
Sanitary Engineering,
Chemical Hygiene,
Medical Zoology,
Physiological Hygiene,
Biometry and Vital Statistics,
Public Health Administration,
Epidemiology, and
Allied Public Health Problems.

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION AND CITIZENSHIP.

The School of Religion and Citizenship of the American University opens its doors for the admission of students with the beginning of the Fall term, October 3, 1921. This school does not offer undergraduate courses in theology and hence does not undertake to duplicate the work of the theological seminaries; its aims rather to provide a wider outlook upon religious, social and civic problems, recognizing as its ideal the promotion of Christian Americanism based upon a broad foundation of sound scholarship. To properly prepared men and women, therefore, are offered not only advanced courses of study, but unusual opportunities to pursue research in religion and social science as a preparation for the various fields of social service.

The school aims to provide for the needs of several types of students: (1) Ministers of the gospel who desire further graduate work in theology, history, etc., in order to be able to function more efficiently in their chosen field; (2) men and women who desire to prepare for some form of social service administration as a life work; (3) men and women who are looking forward to the field of higher education and who desire the preparation necessary to become professors of Philosophy, Biblical Literature, and allied subjects, in colleges and universities.

ORGANIZATION.

The School of Religion and Citizenship is an integral part of the American University and is conducted in accordance with the standards prescribed for the other schools of the University. The work of the school is divided among a number of departments, each of which offers several possible major courses of study, i. e., philosophy, religious education, church history, sociology.

ADMISSION.

Admission to the school is open to two classes of students, (1) graduates of recognized colleges and theological schools wishing to pursue graduate work leading to advanced degrees and (2) persons not holding degrees from such institutions who wish to enter as special students.

For further information address the Dean, or call at 1901 F Street Northwest.

FEES.

A matriculation fee of five dollars is payable upon admission to the University.

The tuition fee is forty dollars a term, payable in advance. Special terms are granted to clergymen, candidates for the ministry; and missionaries.

A diploma fee of ten dollars is payable before graduation.

SUMMER TERM.

The Summer Term is an integral part of the scholastic year. The standard of instruction and the requirements for admission are the same as during the other three terms of the year.

DEGREES.

Master of Arts.—Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts must be graduates of acceptable colleges with the degree of B.Â. and complete in this institution a course of study extending over a period of two years and submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

Doctor of Philosophy.—The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is conferred upon persons completing courses in this school under the general regulations governing the granting of this degree by the University.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION.

Old Testament Introduction.—The time, place, circumstances, literary structure, contents and authors of the Old Testament writings.

Old Testament Interpretation.—The exact historical setting of each Old Testament book—the writer's message for his own time and the fundamental principles for our time.

Old Testament Theology.—The main religious ideas of Old Testament studied in chronological order and from the standpoint of each Old Testament writer.

Contemporary History of Old Testament.—Survey of Israel's History, together with that of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria and Syria.

New Testament Introduction.—The time, place, circumstances, literary structure, contents and authors of the New Testament writings.

New Testament Interpretation.—The exact historical setting of each New Testament book. The writer's message of his own time and the fundamental principles for our time.

New Testament Theology.—The main religious ideas of the New Testament studied in chronological order and from the standpoint of each New Testament writer.

History of New Testament Times.—A survey of the government, religion, customs, manners and civilization in Palestine during the first Christian century.

HISTORY OF RELIGIONS.

I. Non-Christian Religions:

The common phenomena of Science, Philosophy, and Religion. The Meaning and Function of Religion. Religious manifestations as found in Primitive Man, in Savage Man, in such Ancient Peoples as the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews. The distinctive and controlling ideas and customs of the different ethnic and interethnic religions, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Mohammedanism. Principal sects of Mohammedanism.

II. The Christian Religion:

Historical rise of the Religion of Christ, and its Jewish Antecedents. The Christ-Myth theory. Apostolic Christianity. Development of Eastern and Western Christianity. Rise of Protestantism. The modern tendencies and common elements of worldwide Christianity.

Social Teachings of Jesus:

Jesus' Approach to the Social Problem. His Idea of the Nature of Man. Man's Relation to God and to his Fellow Man. Jesus' Ideal of Society. His Teaching regarding the Family, the State, and Church. Wealth. His Conception of the Industrial Order. The Process of Human Progress.

There will be classroom discussions and criticisms. Research work will be assigned. Reports and Collateral Reading will be required.

Ecclesiastical History.—Progress of Christianity from the birth of Christ to the present day will be traced. In text-book work supplemented by lectures and collateral reading and research, a liberal and comprehensive and accurate grasp of the vast record will be sought. The great councils, the papacy, the Reformation and Protestant Christianity will be thoroughly studied.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

This course will include a study of the development of religious education from the earliest times to the present day. The basis principles of modern religious education will be investigated and discussed.

This course is open only to those who have completed a general course in the history of education.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Department of Citizenship is intended for three classes of students:

- (1) Those who intend to engage in public service as a life career.
- (2) Those who wish to become teachers of Citizenship, or workers among the foreign immigrants to this country, in the "Americanization" movement now in progress; and
- (3) Those who are preparing to become Social Workers.

ADMISSION AND DEGREES.

Candidates for admission as regular students must have received the degree of A.B., Ph.B., or B.S., from some approved University or College, or have received the degree of LL.B. or J.D. from some approved Law School.

The regular course of study covers two years, but students who have already taken a sufficient number of the courses offered, in College or Law School, may be able to complete the course in a somewhat shorter period. On the other hand students who can devote only a portion of their time to the work of the school may be obliged to attend for a longer period before completing the course.

Candidates successfully completing the course will be given either the degree of Master of Arts (A.M.) in Citizenship, or that of Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Citizenship.

A limited number of persons who have taken a portion of the work toward a degree in an approved University, College, or Law School, may be admitted as special students.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Economics.

2½ hours per week

United States Constitutional History and Law.

2½ hours per week

Statutory Construction.

The interpretation and construction of
Constitutions and Statutes.

1¼ hours per week

Immigration and Naturalization Laws of the
United States.

Statutory Provisions and Judicial and De-
partmental Decisions.

1¼ hours per week

History of Immigration.

Great Migrations of History. Immigration
into the United States.

1¼ hours per week

History of Latin-America.

The general History of the various Latin-
American Republics (except Mexico)
from the Discovery of America to the
present time.

4 hours per week

Lectures on Current Diplomatic and Foreign
Topics.

1¼ hours per week

Current Legislation.

A study of the Provisions and Progress of
important proposed Legislation pend-
ing in Congress and in the State
Legislatures.

1¼ hours per week

WINTER TERM.

Political History of the United States.

From 1842 to the present time.

4 hours per week

Historical and Economic Geography.

2½ hours per week

Citizenship.

Historical Development, Acquisition and
Loss of Citizenship. Rights, Immuni-
ties, and Duties of Citizens.

2½ hours per week

Commercial and Industrial Resources of the
United States.

1¼ hours per week

Principles and Methods of Education for For-
eigners.

Survey of Public and Private Agencies
engaged in teaching Foreigners. Psy-
chological basis of Education for For-
eigners.

2½ hours per week

Lectures on Current Diplomatic and Foreign
Topics.

1¼ hours per week

Current Legislation.

A study of the Provisions and Progress of
important proposed Legislation pend-
ing in Congress and in the State
Legislatures.

1¼ hours per week

SPRING TERM.

History of Europe since 1848.

4 hours per week

Sociology.

4 hours per week

The Social Teachings of Christ.

2½ hours per week

Commercial and Industrial Resources of the
United States (continued).

1¼ hours per week

Lectures on Current Diplomatic and Foreign
Topics.

1¼ hours per week

Current Legislation.

A study of the Provisions and Progress of
important proposed Legislation pend-
ing in Congress and in the State Leg-
islatures.

1¼ hours per week

SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Anthropology.

Origin, Antiquity, and Ascent of Man.

1¼ hours per week

Religions of the World, I.

Non-Christian Religions.

4 hours per week

Advanced Logic, I.

Theory of Thought.

2½ hours per week

History of American Diplomacy.

International Colonial Rivalries in America, and a Survey of the Foreign Policy of the United States from the birth of the Nation to the present time.

4 hours per week

Lectures on Current Diplomatic and Foreign Topics.

1¼ hours per week

Current Legislation.

A study of the Provisions and Progress of important Legislation pending in Congress and in the State Legislatures.

1¼ hours per week

WINTER TERM.

Anthropology, II.

The Proto-History and Early History of the Human Race. The Peopling of the World.

1¼ hours per week

Religions of the World, II.

Christian Denominations.

4 hours per week

Administrative Law.

1¼ hours per week

Advanced Logic, II.

Theory of Knowledge.

2½ hours per week

Study of American Ideas as shown by Distinctive Passages from leading American Authors.

2½ hours per week

Lectures on Current Diplomatic and Foreign Topics.

1¼ hours per week

Current Legislation.

A study of the Provisions and Progress of important Legislation pending in Congress and in the State Legislatures.

1¼ hours per week

SPRING TERM.

Anthropology, III.

Present sub-divisions of Mankind. Man's
Future.

1¼ hours per week

Racial Psychology.

Psychology of particular National
Groups. Organic and Social Heredity.

4 hours per week

Legal Principles.

4 hours per week

Comparative Constitutional Law.

Constitutions and Political Institutions of
the principal countries of Continental
Europe.

2½ hours per week

Passports and Diplomatic Protection of Citi- zens Abroad.

1¼ hours per week

Lectures on Current Diplomatic and Foreign Topics.

1¼ hours per week

Current Legislation.

A study of the Provisions and Progress
of important Legislation pending in
Congress and in the State Legisla-
tures.

1¼ hours per week

STUDENTS, 1920-21.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

- *Aungér, Florence Lillian.....Blaiston, Ontario, Canada
Boggs, Anita Narda Maris.....Washington, D. C.
A. B., Bryn Mawr College, 1910.
A. M., University of Pennsylvania, 1911.
Brown, Bailey E.....Washington, D. C.
A. B., University of Alabama.
A. M., University of Alabama.

*Special.

- Chung, Henry.....Toon Chun, Korea
 A. B., University of Nebraska, 1917.*
 A. M., University of Nebraska, 1918.
 Fellow at Northwestern University, 1918-19.
 Fellow at American University, 1919-20, 20-21.
- Deemer, Ralph Boubar.....Takoma, Md.
 B. S., New Mexico Agricultural College.
- Fulton, Harry Roscoe.....Washington, D. C.
 A. B., University of Mississippi, 1900.
 A. M., University of Mississippi, 1905.
 A. M., Harvard University, 1906.
- Fulton, Hugh Kerr.....Washington, D. C.
 A. B., Franklin and Marshall College, 1895.
 A. M., Franklin and Marshall College, 1899.
- Holliday, Carl.....Toledo, Ohio
 B. S., University of Tennessee, 1901.
 A. M., University of Tennessee, 1903.
 Litt. D., Campbell University, 1914.
 LL. D., Oskaloosa University, 1915.
- Hurst, Lewis Alexander.....Muncie, Ind.
 B. S., Purdue University, 1899.
- *Hendrick, Nell.....Paducah, Ky.
- Kemp, Fletcher.....Rosslyn, Va.
 B. S., Eastern College, 1909.
 A. B., Eastern College, 1910.
- *Lindsay, Edna Maurine.....Aurelia, Iowa
- Lowe, Edith Blinston.....Washington, D. C.
 A. B., George Washington University, 1911.
 A. M., George Washington University, 1912.
- Lutz, Henry F.....Washington, D. C.
 A. B., Hiram College, 1894.
 D. B., Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1896.
 Ph. D., American University, 1916.
- Middleton, Howard E.....Ames, Iowa
 B. S., Iowa State College, 1916.
 M. S., Iowa State College, 1918.

*Special.

- Moore, Sussanna H. Washington, D. C.
 B. S., William Smith College, 1914.
- Morganston, Charles Emile. Washington, D. C.
 B. S., Cumberland University, 1912.
 LL. B., George Washington University, 1912.
 LL. M., George Washington University, 1916.
 M. P. L., George Washington University, 1916.
- *Rae, Rolina. Massona, Iowa
- Sprenkel, Charlotte Elizabeth. York, Pa.
 A. B., Goucher College, 1918.
- Swingle, Edwin Allan. Washington, D. C.
 LL. B., George Washington University, 1906.
 LL. M., George Washington University, 1907.
- Walton, Elizabeth Cheatham. Washington, D. C.
 A. B., Goucher College, 1918.
- Woodward, Raymond West. Hartford, Conn.
 B. S., Trinity College, Conn., 1914.
 M. S., Trinity College, Conn., 1915.

SCHOOL OF RELIGION AND CITIZENSHIP.

- *Botsford, Edith. Springfield, N. Y.
- Bundy, Orin Jones. Chautauqua, N. Y.
 A. B., Washington College of Law, 1920.
 M. P. L., Washington College of Law, 1920.
- Carden, Samuel Poe. Washington, D. C.
 A. B., George Washington University, 1918.
- *Carden, Mary Stuart. Washington, D. C.
- *Copes, Thomas E. Washington, D. C.
- *Fort, John Edward. Washington, D. C.
- Gibson, Ralph Emerson. Albuquerque, N. M.
 A. B., Pomona College.
- *Huggins, Luella A. Springfield, Ohio
- *Koscerha, George. Elizabeth, N. J.
- McQuillen, Helen Towe. Mishawaka, Ind.
 A. B., Northwestern University, 1917.
- *Meeks, William J. Washington, D. C.

*Special.

Perkins, Alvin Thomas.....	Washington, D. C.
A. B., Johns Hopkins University, 1915.	
*Spielman, Amos Edgar.....	Washington, D. C.
*Taylor, Helen Wyman.....	Washington, D. C.
Vernoy, Thomas F.....	Grande Prairie, Texas
A. B., Dallas University, 1916.	
A. M., Dallas University, 1917.	

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH REGULAR STUDENTS HOLD DEGREES.

American University.
 Bryn Mawr College.
 Campbell University.
 Cumberland University.
 Dallas University (Texas).
 Eastern College.
 Franklin and Marshall College.
 George Washington University.
 Goucher College.
 Harvard University.
 Hiram College.
 Iowa State College.
 Johns Hopkins University.
 New Mexico Agricultural College.
 Northwestern University.
 Oberlin College.
 Oskaloosa University.
 Perdue University.
 Pomona College.
 Trinity College (Conn.).
 University of Alabama.
 University of Mississippi.
 University of Nebraska.
 University of Pennsylvania.
 University of Tennessee.
 Washington College of Law.
 William Smith College.

*Special.

